The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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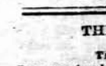
FOR KURRACHEE.



TO sail about 25th instant.—The fine A 1, Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee, on or about 15th instant, for freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

4th June 1863.

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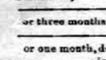
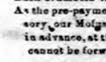


C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

NOTICE.



OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE, in direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that the rates of fare on the direct line between ALEXANDRIA and TRIESTE by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers have been reduced as under:

First Class	£15
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including berth and provisions. Tickets for the Steamers and Railway from Suez to Alexandria and further information may be obtained from

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

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Bombay, No. 27, Medow Street, 10th June 1863.

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TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

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THOS. GAYNOR.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Rumzum Street.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in contemplation in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to FRAMJEE SORABJEE at Messrs. BARNES & Co.'s.

Notices.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Mucoodum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Lord Raglan*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Cargoes, failing which, they will be landed by Captain POPE, at the Custom-house, at their expense and risk.

Captain POPE, having landed a number of packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery as soon as possible. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for LANDING CARGOES of the Steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

For full particulars regarding this Tender, apply to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proximo).

LECKIE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay for Messrs. Forrest, and Barr, the well known Glasgow Engineers, and that they are now prepared to register orders on the most favorable terms for all kinds of Wood Working Machinery, Steam Engines, Tools, Cranes and Hoisting Machinery, Water Wheels, Bridges, Iron Houses, Iron Roofing, &c.

Bombay, June 1863. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of Messrs. BICKERSTETH AND CLEVELAND, until the 23rd instant, from persons desirous of purchasing a Piece of Land situate at the South side of Shepherd's Road.

The Land contains about 18,727 square yards, and is bounded on the South by the compound of the recently erected Jewish Synagogue, and on the West by property belonging to the trustees of Shepherd's Alms Houses, and has a frontage to the Parell Road of about 197½ feet, and to Shepherd's Road of 782½ feet or thereabouts. A Plan of the property may be seen at the Office of Messrs. BICKERSTETH AND CLEVELAND. For the convenience of Purchasers, the Land has been divided into four Lots, and Tenders stating the price per square yard may be made for the whole or any one of such Lots.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

NOTICE.—TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—It has been announced that, at the Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on the 13th May last, a reduction of 47½ per cent. was declared on the current annual premiums of all parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Society during the present year, being 21½ per cent. more than the amount of reduction of last year, which was 45 per cent.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Schooner *Constance*,
Schooner *Mahi*,

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Cables, &c.

ALSO,

4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appurtenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1845, copper and iron fastened and Coppered. She has been decked with Teak.

The Schooner *Constance* is 186 Tons burthen, Schooner *Mahi* of 164 Tons burthen. These Vessels were built in the Bombay Dock Yard in 1838, of the best Malabar Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and their Hulls are in good repair and sound condition.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

The Vessels are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

J. MULLAY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 28th May 1863.

WE hereby notify, that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM in London, and the same will be carried on under the name and style of S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.

SORABJEE AND NOWROZJEE NANABHOY.

Bombay, 1st June 1863.

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE.—A Liver-colour-ed well trained Irish Litter—two Black Retrievers, two Cockers, and a handsome French Poodle. Apply at 13, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOAT LOST.—A LIFE BOAT, painted White, with Black Gunwale, broke adrift from Ship *Conway* on 13th instant. Whoever will give information leading to recovery of the Boat will be rewarded.

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Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUBMARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. MCCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

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Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND Co.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM AND Co.

THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into Cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta;—or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 50 per share will be called upon on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

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HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*

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ENGLISH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

And warranted fresh and good.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS for present sowing. A collection of twelve handsome varieties, viz. Convolvulus, Minor and Major, mixed. Mignonette. Malope trifida alba. Collinsia bicolor. Tall Nasturtiums. Lupine, yellow. Larkspur, mixed dwarf German. Candytuft, purple. Poppy, double mixed. Virginian Stock, red. Sweet Pea, mixed.—Rs. 3 per packet. Portions of packets not sold separately.

FLOWER SEEDS for Summer Blooming. A collection of twenty-five of the best selected annuals, viz.

No.	Height.	Colour.
1 Bartonia aurea	1 ft.	yellow
2 Branching Larkspur	1 ft.	various
3 Coreopsis atrosanguinea	2 ft.	dark red
4 Coreopsis Drummondii	2 ft.	yellow, dark eye
5 Campanula pentagonia	1 ft.	blue
6 Crimson Convolvulus major	3	
7 Clarkia elegans rosea	1½ ft.	rose
8 Clarkia grandiflora alba	1½ ft.	white
9 Collinsia bicolor	1 ft.	lilac and white
10 Centranthus macrosiphon	1 ft.	pink
11 Eschscholtzia alba	½ ft.	cream
12 Eschscholtzia crocea	½ ft.	orange
13 Enteca vesicida	1 ft.	blue
14 Gilia capitata	1½ ft.	light blue
15 Godetia rosea alba	½ ft.	red and white
16 Lupinus Dunnettii superbus	½ ft.	purple, lilac, and
17 Lupinus Hartwegii albus	½ ft.	white, yellow
18 Leptosiphon densiflorus	1 ft.	pink, lilac, and white
19 Nemophila insignis	½ ft.	blue
20 Nemophila insignis alba	½ ft.	white
21 Silene armeria	1 ft.	red
22 Silene pendula	1 ft.	pink
23 Schizanthus venustus	1 ft.	purple and white
24 Tom Thumb dwarf scarlet Nasturtium		
25 Viscaria oculata	1 ft.	rose, dark eye

These Seeds may be sown in patches between the middle of March and the end of May. The Plants, when up, to be thinned out to the proper distances.

Price Rs. 5 per packet. Portions of packets not sold separately. Scarlet, White, and Purple Sweet Peas; Painted Lady and Striped Peas; at 4 annas per half ounce.

Heartsease. Rs. 1 for one drachm.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

in packets of fifteen varieties. Rs. 5.

James's middle Carrot. Mixed turnip radish. Red beet. Flag Leek. White Stone turnip. Walcheren broccoli. Enfield matchless parsley Green cos lettuce. Nolekole (Kohl rabbi) Enfield market cabbage. Green curled endive. London cauliflower. Cole's red celery. Long radish. Cress.

The same in double packets of fifteen varieties. Rs. 10.

The following are sold separately:—

	Rs.	A.
PEAS.—Flanagan's Early Per quart.	1	0
Stuart's Extra Marrow	,, 1	0
Imperial Norfolk Marrow	,, 2	0
Amazon	,, 1	8
Veitch's Perfection	,, 2	8
BEANS.—French	,, 1	0
RADISH.—Red Turnip, Olive shaped, and Wood's Frame. Per ounce.	0	4
TURNIPS.—White Stone, and Yellow Malta	,, 0	6
CABBAGES.—Early Battersea, and Red Pickling	,, 0	4
Early York	,, 0	8
CAULIFLOWERS.—Stadtholder, & London	,, 1	8
LETTUCE.—White Cos	,, 1	0
Drumhead	,, 0	6
Thousand headed	,, 0	4
ONIONS.—White Spanish, Globe, Strasburgh, and Brown Spanish	,, 0	12
CARROTS.—James's Middle	,, 0	4
BEET.—Red	,, 0	8
LEEKS: Endive, green curled; Savoy, Hogg's Newcastle; Celery, non-such red; Brussels' Sprouts, imported; Sweet Marjoram	,, 0	8
KOHL RABI (Nolekole)	,, 0	6
CUCUMBER.—Best ridge	,, 1	0
CORN SALAD, Enfield matchless PARSLEY, THYME, and VEGETABLE MARROW	,, 0	4
SAGE, RHUBARB, Early and late White and Purple Sprouting BROCCOLI	,, 0	12
BORECOLE.—Newcastle curled	,, 0	8

☞ *The above prices do not include postage charges.*

TERMS—*Cash.*

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICES—*No.* 7, *Broad Street Buildings, London, E.C. No.* 9, *Rampart Row, Bombay.*

CAPITAL £100,000 in 50,000 *Shares of* £2 *or* 20 *Rs. each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

A portion reserved for India.

Registered under "the Joint Stock Companies Act," with Limited Liability.

Chairman.

SIR MACDONALD STEPHENSON, Director of the East Indian Railway Company.

Directors.

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Official Auditor.

J. E. CORNISH, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN.

Brokers.

Messrs. BONHOTE and JAMES SUTTON, 22, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Bankers.

THE L

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 19th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	109½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	168 prem.
Oriental Bank	250	2½ do.	26 prm.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	50 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	25 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon. and China	250	5 do.	112 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Merca. Bank	1,000	4½ do.	134 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Arabic Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 10,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,000 p.m. p. share.
Hopetoun Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 12,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
B. [illegible] & Wadhwan Rail Co.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	330 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockjee Petitpinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Rs. 250 disct.
Jafar Aleo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Calabé Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Tarostie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1855-56		99-2
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		119½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 229
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
FIVE Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 197½
Gold Leaf	" 16-12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (18th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 483 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 484 to 485
New Oomrawtee	" 450 to 455
New Comptа	" 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 505 to 510
New Sanaed, and Nuggur	" 445 to 465
New Veraval	" 435 to 445
New Khandeish	" 435 to 445
New Perauchee	" 460 to 465
New Accote	" 465 to 470
New Mangalore	" 455 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7- 4 to 7- 6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
Niger	" 37 to 38
	" 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 28th May 1863.	From 29th May to 6th June 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	₹26,150
" 1862-63	37,098	633	37,731
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	₹42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 9th June 1863.	From 10th to 16th June 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7¼	₹26,142½
" 1862-63	36,702½	263	11½	36,965½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	₹42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 9th June 1863.	From 10th to 16th June 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,003	34	26,036½
" 1862-63	30,699	1,267	31,966
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	3,819	87½	3,906½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests	136
Do. 1862-63 "	4,999½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests.	3
Do. 1862-63 "	504

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 10TH TO 16TH JUNE 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62.	Chests
Per Steamer *Behar*	34
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Indore*	594
Per Steamer *Behar*	766½
Total...	1,358

* During the whole Season.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s. 11⅞d. "
3 Do. at	1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. at	1s. 11⅝d. "
1 Do. at	1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Bank Office) at	1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Accounts under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Madras for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 11th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July. 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,359,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places ; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sigh	frs.	2-56 cts.
3 Do.	Do.	" 2-53 " "
On Demand	"	2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. DE DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) " The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.
" " " 4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" " " 3 do.	1s.	11⅝d. do.
" " " 2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" " " 1 do.	1s.	11¼d. do.
" " " on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland " "		
On Ireland " "		

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first, of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a will is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 p' cent p' annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. B. E. W. BARRY,
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅝d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11¼d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11 d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreemen. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, STANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,538 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11⅝d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
" 1 months' sight	1s.	11¼d.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will discount, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅝d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¼d. do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 "
Do. do. do. do. 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " "
Do. " 12 " " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee		
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.	
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
June 17	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat 16 June.
18	Suliman Shaw	Nacoda	Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
June 18	Bamorah Merchant	Richards	Calcutta.
	Agenoria	Johnson	Moulmain.
	Wasp	Story	Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Mayaram Dayaram*, T. Brady, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Pharamond*, W. H. Searle, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Shannon.—500 bags Rapeseed, 750 cwt., Stoehr, Priezer and Co.

Scotland.—138 bales Wool, 414 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 2 cases Ivory, 6 cwt., Vithuldass Balmukun.

Morayshie.—1 case Sandries, James Dickson.

Broughton Hall.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Nagsey ; 6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Ragoonath Jugunath.

Sam Mandel.—164 bales Cotton, 57½ cwt., Hormusjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Southern Belle.—2 bags Surnee Seed, 8½ cwt., Javaerlall Woomeasunker and Co.

Forganhall.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Arjoon Bhimsey ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Muthooradass Boorjee ; 2 bags Surnee Seed, 3 cwt., Javaerlall Woomeasunker and Co.

Albion.—152½ bales Cotton, 538½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., D. J. Lisboa ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Merwanjee Rejah of Cochin.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Khaisey Sewjee.

Dalkeith.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Brunswick.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Floating Light.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Gokuldass Tezpall 152 bales Cotton, 532 cwt., J. S. Moore and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Auchnagah.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Margaret Blair.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jadawjee Megjee ; 450 bundles Khorsanee Seed, 225 cwt., 50 bundles Linseed, 25 cwt., Khimjee Viaram.

Bavelaw.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Juvaerelall Woomeasunker ; 58 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Trioumjee Velljee and Co.

Tim Whiffler.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Africana.—104 bags Surnee Seed, 156 cwt., Bullakerdass Maneckchund ; 50 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Hemraa Rowjee.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bachardass Ambaldass ; 1,200 bales Cotton, 4,200 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Belle Isle.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Gokuldass Jaitha ; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Vurjeevun Cursondass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhunpursad Munoonjee ; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Munjee Jaitha ; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Dhunjee Gocul.

Sea Queen.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Gokuldass Liladhur ; 25½ bales Cotton, 89½ cwt., Veerchand Cullianjee.

Douglas Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons.

Star of Brunswick.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 tin box samples of Seeds, Rallis Brothers.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 bales Cotton, 8½ cwt., Remie, Scovell and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

402	Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
748	Ann Union Morrison.	April 19
700	Bamby, Parly.	April 25
750	Champion, Ireland.	
807	Sir [illegible]	
710	Conrick, [illegible]	
823	Cyclone, Gaultier.	
806	Eldorado, McKinlay—Peel, Cassel & Co.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	
939	Ghurkana, Yalle—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assye.	
834	Janet Cowie, McKirdy—Peel, Cassel & Co.	April 9
1957	Louisa, Somerset—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1026	Marian Moore, Monce.	
841	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
511	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
956	Preston, Moffatt.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
792	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—Remington & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 23
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie—W. Nicol & Co.	April 3

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.		April 30
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.		
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.		May 5
639	Barbara.		March 24
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.		Feb. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.		Feb. 14
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.		March 6
	Eliza Resnicko, Jackson—Souza Pinto & Co.		March 9
1091	Elizabet Greeley, Cutter.		April 20
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.		
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.		
1593	Flying Venus, Haycombe, E. Bates & Co.		
1328	Hahnaman, Phillips.		
1094	Helen Scott, Cunninghame.		
819	Harry Paddleway, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.		Feb. 13
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Stevens Brothers & Co.		May 9
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.		
985	Margaret, Faulkner.		
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.		
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Maenes & Co.		March 30
1034	Old England, Bulman—Framjee, Sands & Co.		Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.		April 3
999	Remington, Leish—Remington & Co.		
1357	Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr Prieger & Co.		
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.		April 25
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.		April 18
965	Tangier.		April 20
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.		April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.		April 1
903	Bhemdhars, Stewart.		Jan. 18
685	Chevalier, Perkins.		Dec. 26.
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.		Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.		Jan. 21
1325	Hanoverdon, Wright.		April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.		
1343	Lovaat, Forrest—Ewart, Latham & Co.		Jan. 21
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.		April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.		April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.		April 20
1459	Research, Kirk.		Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.		Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.		

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Masterpiece, Maynes.		
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.		April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stenson.		Jan. 23
896	Congress, Drinkwater.		Feb. 7
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.		
1960	Falkland, Pender.		
361	Jane Francis, McIntosh.		
1142	Johannesberg, Sulphan.		March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.		
1155	Sabino.		March 8
1246	Sirocco.		April 14
705	Southern Rights.		March 6
654	Sparkling Wave, Emory.		Dec. 10
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.		April 19
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.		Feb. 7

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Crowell.		Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.		Feb. 16

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA

may fairly be said to possess this power to some extent, beyond the ordinary lights of our coasts. A careful series of observations from stations on shore and afloat during the whole period of its exhibition, give it certainly a preference, but that it has the qualities which have been ascribed to it, may with reason be doubted, in melancholy evidence of which is the stranding, within a few months, of two vessels in its immediate vicinity, one of which remains a wreck within a mile of the lighthouse. But that it is necessary to meet assertions by facts, it would seem scarcely worth arguing upon this point, considering the well known effect of fog in obscuring the light of the sun itself. As respects the distance of its range, the Electric Light cannot be seen by the mariner farther in ordinary weather than any of the present first-class lights, which at the elevation at which they are ordinarily placed are visible from the masthead of a vessel, as soon as they come above the horizon; and as the general conditions of our climate prevent their being placed at any greater altitude, its only advantages in this respect are its greater power when opened, and its peculiarly starlike appearance, which renders it more easily recognisable. Hence it would appear that the present lights, being under ordinary circumstances of weather practically sufficient for the purposes of the mariner, the superior advantages of the magneto-electric principle of illumination, must be sought in its penetrative power, which, as has been shown, it does in some degree possess. Having then been compared with the standard of light now in general use, its comparison should be carried a step further, but that step involves the most important considerations, embracing as it does the question by which it must either stand or fall in the consideration of its general adoption, viz., the question of certainty and consequently of safety. The present admirable and powerful lights, improved as they now are, possess this advantage in an eminent degree; the whole of the light producing and illuminating apparatus is in a comparatively small compass, constantly under the eye of the keeper, who has no second causes to think of, requires other auxiliary than a spare lamp of equal value in need, no skilled labour, but only ordinary attention, and is above all safe and simple, without a chance of extinction, excepting through the gross neglect of the attendant, a case of which has rarely, if ever, occurred. How these conditions are fulfilled by the Electric Light is now to be considered. The service requires to be carried out in two places, below in the engine-room and above in the lantern; but on the former chiefly does the element of certainty depend, for in latter the easy adjustment and change of the lamps leave little room to doubt that, as far as they are concerned, there could scarcely be a break of light; nor do they require more than average ability on the part of the keepers for their manipulation, or more attention, when once understood, than an oil lamp. In the engine-room, however, the case is very different; here a large amount of skill and care is required. At Dungeness there are two steam engines and two magneto-electric machines, each independent of the other, but neither, by itself, capable of producing a sufficient electric current. All are liable to accident from various causes, many of which are inherent to mechanical arrangements; but beyond these are the chances of misconduct, accident or illness, or even the death of the chief engineer, in which event, if the station were in a remote spot, a long time might elapse before he could be replaced, and in any position some time must intervene unless a staff of competent men, skilled both in steam and electricity, and in the requirements of the service, were at hand to supply his place. To what deplorable results might not such an occurrence lead, remembering that the absence of the steam power would entirely change the character of the light. The extent to which reliance has to be placed on the individual occupying the office of chief engineer, must also be borne in mind. Although the person now in charge at Dungeness (appointed on the nomination of the patentees, whose selection has been a most fortunate one), naturally takes a pride in the undertaking, such might not be the case with others, if the duty were to become one of ordinary routine. As seamen, the Elder Brethren possibly view this from a different point to men unaccustomed to such matters, but they do so on the best of all grounds, that of experience, and they emphatically assert that in their opinion there is nothing however advantageous in other respects, which can counterbalance the want of certainty in lighthouse illumination, and on this view they have invariably acted.

With respect to the question of cost, I am to observe that from the accompanying statements it appears that the original outlay for the Dungeness apparatus very largely exceeded that for a first order dioptric light; and bearing in mind the speed at which the engines are driven, viz., 90 revolutions in a minute, it seems probable that a considerable annual depreciation thereof, and of the magneto machines, will take place, which will form an important item in the calculation of future working expenses, but which can only be decided by lengthened experience. The current expenditure for maintenance is also found very largely to exceed that of a dioptric light of the first order. To these items of cost must added that of the further machines, engines, and other incidental arrangements which the experience of the engineer has taught him to consider necessary for any new establishment, as shown by the accompanying copy of his answers to a series of questions put to him on the subject, and, in addition thereto, that for lamps, reflectors, oil, &c., for substitution in the event of emergency, as is now the case at Dungeness, and without which, as a stand-by, the Elder Brethren would not feel justified in placing an electric light at any station.

Having thus placed before their Lordship the salient points of the system, and endeavoured to describe what they consider to be its weakness, as well as its advantages, it remains for the Elder Brethren to consider the question which, although not specifically put to them in your letter, is the real point at issue, viz., Is it expedient to adopt the principle for lighthouse illumination? In this view the Elder Brethren desire to state that, as respects its comparative expense, they have not as yet sufficient data on which to estimate its cost, either original or current, the time not having yet arrived when the chances of accident or injury from wear and tear, or otherwise, may be found to be the greatest. Until those points shall have been determined, and bearing in mind that any heavy addition to the cost of the light establishment will have to be borne by the shipowner, the Elder Brethren are not prepared to recommend its adoption.

I beg to enclose herewith copies of Professor Faraday's recent Reports, and statements of cost, as requested, together with a copy of the chief engineer's replies to the question put to him, as above alluded to, numbered consecutively 1 to 6.
—I have, &c. P. H. BERTHON.
The Secretary, Board of Trade.

REFORM OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(From the Englishman, June 9.)

THE arrival from England of the two finance officials to whom we referred some days ago, and the return of Mr. G. W. Kelner to this country, will be the signal for an attack on the worst and most complicated of the departments of the administration, that of Public Works, which will at once be pounced upon and thoroughly taken to pieces by the combined action of English and Indian experience and analysis. We have no doubt whatever of the ultimate success of the Finance Minister, aided by his subordinates, in ultimately unravelling the mysteries, defects and frauds which so thickly beset the system of the Public Works Department; but they have indeed a tough nut to crack in undertaking the Augean task, and must be patiently and firmly prepared to encounter serious and constantly recurring difficulties at every step of their progress. They will be assailing great and varied interests which depend for their existence and prosperity upon fraud long-established upon customs, practices, and rates, the necessity for which no longer exists, nor, perhaps, ever did exist; and upon a mesh-work of dishonesty and chicanery, which, when unravelled, will astonish both the operators and the public. Though the work will be tedious and difficult, it will not be without its share of interest and satisfaction, as each abuse and time honoured fraud upon the public shall crop out during the investigation, and the Public Works system shall be gradually shown up in all its real rottenness and deformity. But to bring all this about, and fully attain the desired end, the financiers must select their evidence and take depositions, not only very carefully, but very extensively; and they will do well to remember that it is not those only heretofore or now employed in the Public Works Department who are well acquainted with its secrets and its working. There are also persons who have never been employed in that department who yet know a very great deal about it and whose evidence, for or against it, would be highly valuable, if carefully and patiently taken. The fact is, and it is well-known to the initiated, that labour and capacity successfully expended in the task of dissecting the Public Works Department can scarcely be too highly estimated and paid for, as the result of the labour of such a prospective saving to the government and the public as will be absolutely colossal when compared with the remuneration accorded to those engaged in accomplishing it. The Public Works Department once placed on a sound and intelligible footing, can easily be kept so; for is it impossible that the abuses and vices which have grown up in it during the hundred years that it has existed, could, if once destroyed, reflourish in a thousand years to come. If it be lamentable to reflect how many millions of the public money have been lost, misspent, and swallowed up by the department referred to, it is also cheering to think that millions may yet be saved from its hitherto rapacious jaws and placed to the public credit, without any actual deterioration whatever to the actual public works of the country, probably with considerable increase and improvement in them. Knowing that the Public Works Department is essentially the one department that most requires the searching eye and the bold hand of the financial reformer, we are glad indeed to hear that he shall not want, and that what every inquiry is made likely to put it to prove.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND

(By Electric Telegraph.)

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON,

The Federal army has been defeated and driven across the Rappahannock.
There has been an awful slaughter.
Stonewall Jackson has been killed.
Gold at New York one hundred and fifty.
Exchange one hundred and sixty-five to six.
Polish insurrection increasing.
Queen Bertha won the Oaks.
Cotton firm. Good Surat scarce; long staples high prices.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JUNE 2.

GALLE, *18th June*, 9-10 A.M.

Consols, 93¼.
Fives, 107.
Specie, 260,000.
Bank Discount, four per cent.
Indigo, Four thousand sold, closing eight pence decline
Sugar, declining.
Rice, yellow advancing, white dull.
Saltpetre, steadier, moderate sales.
Linseed, six pence higher.
Rape, shilling lower.
Silk, dull.
Corahs, unmoved.
Jute, little inquiry.
Shellac, three shillings lower.
Cutch, firm.
Coffee, declined six pence.
Cocoanut Oil, unaltered.
Wheat, unaltered.
Cotton, farthing lower, closing steady.
Yarn, held firmly.
Shirtings, fair demand.

GALLE, *18th June* 10-12 A.M.

Calcutta April twenty second.
Consols, ninety-three and half.
Fives, hundred and six and half.
Specie, hundred and ninety thousand.
Cotton, nominally farthing higher.
Yarn, extremely firm.
Shirtings, limited sale.
Indigo, quiet, but twelve hundred quatawala (Guatamala) sold.
Sugar, three pence higher.
Rice, steady.
Saltpetre, inactive.
Linseed, shilling higher.
Rape, quiet.
Silk, drooping.
Corahs, inactive.
Jute, unaltered.
Hides, firm, price brisk demand.
Lackdye, little doing.
Shellacuda Orange, maintained others drooping.
Safflower, steady.
Cutch, steady.
Coffee, nine pence lower.
Pepper, quiet.
Cocoanut, three pence lower.
Wheat, unimproved.

GALLE, *18th June*, 7-45 A.M.

Steamer *Simla* anchored from Suez.

LOCAL.

THE Ship THAMES was sold on Wednesday last by public auction by Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co. for Rs. 20,000.

THE Ship *Suliman Shaw*, Nacoda, which sailed for the Persian Gulf on the 20th May last, returned yesterday, and was towed by H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel* to our harbour.

MR. WHITE, Barrister at Law, having resigned the office of Clerk of the Crown, the Honourable the Chief Justice has conferred it on Mr. A. R. Scoble. The appointment takes effect from the 16th instant, the date of Mr. White's resignation.

SAWUNTWAREE.—MAJOR F. SCHNEIDER, Political Superintendent, Sawuntwaree, reports to the Chief Secretary to Government under date the 8th instant, that the monsoon had commenced and was general throughout that principality since Saturday the 6th instant.

VAKEELS IN THE HIGH COURT.—We learn that in consequence of the resolution which the Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, have come to, of having two Courts; at the same time it sometimes happens that the same Vakeel being engaged in cases called on before both the Courts, he is not able to plead in all the cases he is engaged in. To obviate this inconvenience, the Hon'ble Judges have issued circulars to the Zillah Judges, requesting them to call on parties who have presented special appeals to this Court to appoint two Vakeels to appear for them.

On the night of Tuesday last, about eleven o'clock, two houses in the Fort, Hanuman Lane, belonging to a Parsee female, and Cursetjee Commissariat walla fell down. The noise produced by the fall was so great as to arouse the people residing in the vicinity who immediately came to the assistance of the inmates of the houses and brought them out safely. The houses in question had been in a very precarious state for sometime. There are several other houses which are in as bad a condition, and the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners should take immediate steps for having them examined and pulled down, should the safety of the inhabitants of the same locality require it.

THE Mortuary Return of the past week shows an increase of twelve in the number of deaths, being 352 to 340 or 37 above the mean of the last ten years. Small-pox is greatly on the increase, 63 deaths having resulted therefrom, the last week's casualties being 48, while the average is only 10. This disease seems confined to Hindoos and Mahomedans. Measles, 19 to 18 last week, while the average is 6; also confined to the two above mentioned castes. There is a notable decrease in deaths from fever, being 136 to 153 of last week, or 12 above the average. There have been 18 deaths from disease of the nervous system to 10 of last week. Still born cases 10. Cholera is only about a third of its average.

The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	1	Fever	2
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	6	Small-pox	0
		Other diseases	10
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	1
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	101	Fever	1
Cholera	21	Cholera	1
Small-pox	50	Small-pox	1
Other diseases	78	Other diseases	5
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	28	Fever	1
Small-pox	12	Cholera	0
Cholera	6	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	24		
Other Races 1.			

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. past 10 years.
Small-pox	63	10
Cholera	28	77
Measles	19	6
Fever	136	124
Nervous system	18	12
Vascular system	0	1
Respiratory system	20	20
Alimentary system	34	35
Cachexy	24	20
Accidents	3	4
Other diseases	7	6
Total	352	315

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 18th June 1863.

BULSAR.—Cloudy.
GOA.—Rainy, W.S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, wind variable S.W.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 10th May 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,653.		
Amount	Rs. 16,306	1 7
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,, 16,051	2 1
Total	Rs. 32,357	3 8

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 17,203.		
Amount	Rs. 7,752	9 2
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,, 3,586	10 9
Total	Rs. 11,339	3 11

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act, made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Shaik Boodhun vullud Nana Sahib, a lascar; date of petition filed, 4th June 1863.

Essoo Naiqueen, Succoo Naiqueen, and Cassee Naiqueen, courtezans; date of petitions filed, 10th June 1863.

Sajoo Naiqueen, a courtezan; date of petition filed, 11th June 1863.

Seedick Noormahomed, a dealer in cutlery; date of petition filed, 12th June 1863.

Becher Mooljee, a glass merchant; Framjee Pestonjee, a hotel-keeper; Soma Muccoonda, Crustna Wittoo, Dhondaee widow of the late Wittoo Zoosajee, and Condaee widow of the late Somajee, the first two are carpenters; date of petitions filed, 15th June 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Framjee Pestonjee,—1st Monday in July next, at 11 o'clock.

Becher Mooljee, Veerjee Purshotum, Bapoo Sahajee, Sajoo Naiqueen, Essoo Naiqueen, Succoo Naiqueen, and Casee Naiqueen, Soma Muccoonda, Crustna Wittoo, Dhondaee widow, and Condaee widow,—3rd Monday in July next, at 11 o'clock.

The above named Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of June 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 18, 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

STEALING A GOLD CHAIN.—Hanman Rama, a young Hindoo, was charged with stealing a gold chain, of the value of Fifty Rupees, the property of Mr. Virchund Deepchund.

The prosecutor stated that he was manager of the firm of the Hon. Premabhoy Hemabhoy, and resided in Sootar Chall near the Juma Musjid. The prisoner was in his service as house servant. On Wednesday the chain now on Court, was on the person of his daughter, where he saw it quite safe, at ten o'clock in the morning. Prosecutor then went into the Fort, but upon returning in the evening he was informed of the loss. A police constable was then sent for and inquiries were instituted and prosecutor was told that the prisoner had confessed having taken the chain from the child. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, and the foregoing evidence having been fully corroborated upon the testimony of two witnesses.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the House of Correction for one calendar month, with hard labour.

SAILORS IN JAIL. Henks Franklin, James Keef, Charles Thompson and John Brown, four seamen, were charged with disobedience of lawful commands of Jacob Hatfield, master of the ship *Africana*.

Captain Jacob Hatfield stated that he was master of the ship *Africana* and that the prisoners in his presence and hearing had refused to work, saying that they wished to see a Magistrate. He then brought them on shore on Sunday and remained until Wednesday evening. Prosecutor had seen them at the Shipping Office, where they complained to the Shipping Master that they had been short of meat and flour. The Shipping Master said that the men had received no injustice and ordered them on board, when they wanted their discharge, but which was refused. In cross-examination the prosecutor said he had not agreed to give them their discharge if they could come to terms with the Shipping Master, and objected to pay them off; they were good men and suited the prosecutor. He did not (No. 2 prisoner) ask to be allowed to go to Hospital on account of a bad leg. Prosecutor told him that he had not done anything about half the time coming out. Prisoner had laid up with a bad finger. No. 3, prisoner had asked him to pay him off but no promise was given, neither to No. 3 nor No. 4 prisoners.

Charles Newton, the chief mate of the *Africana* stated that on Sunday morning the men disobeyed orders and refused duty. He stated that the Captain had not promised them their discharge, if they got the Shipping Master's leave. The Police ensign was then hoisted and the prisoners, were given in charge.

The first prisoner in defence said that the Captain had promised them their discharge and the Captain would not listen to them because they were foreigners, the Captain was drunk and it was dangerous to go to sea with him. The second prisoner said they ought to have two pounds of beef daily and they only got one pound and a half which was not enough. When they came ashore with the Captain, he had refused to give them any money to get food, and as they wished to see a Magistrate, he told them to go to the devil and look for one (an unlikely place to find one.) The Captain was drunk then and got locked up that night. The Captain had said if we could make it right with the Shipping Master, he would give us our discharge. The third prisoner also stated that the last witness statement was true and he would not return to duty, in which he was joined by the fourth prisoner, who said the Captain was too drunk to go to sea with.

The offence with which the prisoners were charged having been clearly proved, they were sentenced to two weeks imprisonment each, with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF DUTY.—William Brown, the boatswain of the *Leve Chevo*, who was discharged the other day, on a charge of refusal of duty, upon promising to "return to his work like a man," was charged with continued refusal. Captain David Sinclair, master of the *Leve Chevo*, said that although the defendant obeyed his orders, he positively refused to obey the orders of the chief mate of the vessel, who, he said it was not his intention to obey while he remained in ship ort. The case being proved against the prisoner, he was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Sillimon Oomer, a hack buggy driver, pleaded guilty to a charge of torturing his horse in the Shaik Memon Street. Mr. Thomas Mills, Police Constable, stated that the horse had a very bad sore on his back, was chafed also with a girth gall, was otherwise debilitated and altogether unfit for work. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of five rupees on the prisoner.

THEFT AND VAGRANCY.—Edward O'Connor, an Europe seaman without a ship, was brought up charged with stealing two rupees worth of copper change, the property of Furdoonjee Nesserwanjee.

The Prosecutor stated that he kept a shroff's shop in Bazar Gate street. He was sitting in his shop with another Parsee on Wednesday, when the prisoner came to his shop and spoke to him in English which he did not understand. The prisoner then seized a handful of copper and ran off dropping it as he ran. He was pursued and apprehended and fourteen annas were found on him.

The Prisoner said he wanted some tobacco and thought he was perfectly justified in taking the copper.

The Worship was of opinion that society did not at present permit that equality the prisoner advocated, and sentenced him to two months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee.

193 Dyal Gokee and anothers *vs.* Russooljee Abdoolally and anothers.

244 Shetapa Enkutee *vs.* Rutna Utha and anothers.

247 Runsord Narronjee *vs.* Thucker Dharsey Bhimjee.

253 Sha Chuttoorbhooj Assaria *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.

267 Dharsey Bhimjee *vs.* Runsord Narrondass.

268 Ramcrustna Sazba Senoy *vs.* Ootumchund Savutdass.

For Final disposal.

265 Pandoorung Sawjee *vs.* Meer Sassoon Moossee.

266 George Buratall trading &c. *vs.* Sullumon Adam,

269 Charles James Robinson *vs.* Veerjee Purshotum.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

No. on Board 22.—No. of Suits 59.—Gomersey Welljee and anothers *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company (part heard.)

No. on Board 23.—No. of Suits 60.—Tatia Madowjee *vs.* Bhageerthebai widow.

No. on Board 24.—No. of Suits 45.—Soojawoodeen Tyabjee and anothers *vs.* Khoja Allarackia Peerbhoy Khimjee.

No. on Board 25,—No. of Suits 62.—Vella Ghella *vs.* Ramrutton Succaram and anothers:

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary,
Prothonotary's Office, 18th June 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

Fazulbhoy Habibhoy *vs.* Habibhoy Ebrahimbhoy and others. (Exceptions for Argument.)

William Howard, Esq. *vs.* Wishwanath Atmaram. (Exceptions for Argument.)

Eduljee Dadabhoy *vs.* Bhiccoyjee widow. (For hearing.)

Nansee Tarra Naiqueen *vs.* Khojah Allarakha Soomar. (For hearing.)

Luttenjee Manockjee *vs.* Futty Rebee. (For hearing.)

Hormusjee Bomanjee Kanga *vs.* Parubhoobee widow. (For hearing.)

18th June 1863. GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Saturday 13th and Thursday 18th June 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

Madowjee Heerjee vs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Tyebjee, for plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Keir, for defendant.

The plaintiff is a petty dealer in cotton piece goods, and the defendants are auctioneers. The action was brought to recover Rupees 1,700, being the earnest money paid by plaintiff on the purchase of a quantity of piece goods at the auction sale held by defendants in August last. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, that the defendants advertised for sale a quantity of grey shirtings on account of one Abba Tharra. This was at the time when the mania for speculation in piece goods prevailed, and the prices having reached their highest point were gradually declining. The sale took place on the 7th August, previous to which conditions were announced by one of the defendants, and a warrant was given to deliver good and sound pieces. Plaintiff bid at the sale and purchased 7 grey shirtings to the extent of Rs. 15,000 at prices varying from Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-14 per piece and deposited the earnest money. The following day when he went to the auction rooms to take delivery of the goods, he opened one of the bales and found the pieces damaged, whereupon he refused to take the bales and had a survey made by Mr. Dixon, Lloyd's surveyor. Mr. Dixon examined one of the bales and found the pieces damaged by mildew and in an unmerchantable condition. Subsequently Mr. Dixon surveyed the remainder of the bales at defendants' request and found them in a good condition except nine bales, two pieces in each of which were more or less damaged by tarpaulin. Defendants then sold the bales on account of the plaintiff, and sued him in the Small Cause Court for the loss, but were nonsuited, in consequence of the present action which was pending against them in this Court. For the defence, Mr. Scoble contended that the defendants as auctioneers were acting as agents of Abba Tharra of which plaintiff was cognisant, and that the real principals' name having been disclosed, the action should have been brought against him. The learned counsel denied there was any express warranty of goods and urged that the evidence respecting it was vague and pregnant with discrepancies. The evidence of the defendant, however, on the same point was also unsatisfactory and rather confirmed the plaintiff's allegation, whereupon the Court entered judgement in favour of plaintiff and gave verdict for the full amount claimed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 17th June 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

FORGERY.—Dajee Manajee, Narrayen Suckaram, Hurree Manajee, Sittaram Dulkur, Abajee Lalajee and Rowjee Govind were tried before Baron De H. Larpent, Acting Session Judge of Poona, for having fabricated two documents, a "Razeenama" and a "Kabulayut."

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:

The "Razeenama" and "Kabulayut" are dated first October 1860. The "Razeenama" purports to have been given by one Ruckma Dewjee Karaday, and the "Kabulayut" by Harkun Hunmunta, and the prosecution asserts that both are fabricated. The Razeenama, because Ruckma was dead on the first October 1860; and the "Kabulayut" because the person whose name it bears denies that he presented it. Four of the prisoners were the village officers of Alay in 1860. Prisoner No. 1 was the officiating Kulkernee, and prisoners Nos. 5 and 6 were the officiating patels. Prisoner No. 2 the Shatay. The village is under Holkur's government and managed by the head carkoon under the Wakeel. There is no question as to whether the "Razeenama" and the "Kabulayut" were or were not written by the prisoner Dajee, and witnessed by the prisoners Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and countersigned by prisoners Nos. 5 and 6 as patels. The prisoners freely admit this, but the prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, declare that both papers are genuine, that Ruckma presented the Razeenama having executed it in the usual manner and that Hurkon presented the Kabulayut according to custom and rule. Prisoners Nos. 5 and 6 whilst admitting their signature declare that they signed under compulsion, that they were well aware at the time they signed the "Razeenama" that Ruckma was dead, and when they signed the Kabulayut that Harkoo had not presented it. This state also that it is through their instrumentality that the case has come to light, as they brought the facts to the notice of government. The Court well now consider the evidence; and first, was Ruckma alive or dead? The Court considers that the evidence of witness No. 4, and the evidence afforded by the list or account of fees produced by him, taken with the evidence of Harkoo witness No. 8, as to the years he has cultivated the field, from beyond doubt that Ruckma was dead on first October 1860. The assessors have come to the same conclusion as to this fact, and give the list of the Joshee witness No. 4 full credit as evidence. There is no doubt that there are two patels formally in force connected with the Kolkurnee and patel of the village of Allay hostile to each other: and that the first four prisoners belong to one party and the two last to another, but whatever objection may be taken; and the other witnesses on this ground, there is no doubt that the witness No. 4 and the witness Harkoo are not interested witnesses, and there evidence is therefore worthy of full credit. The value the prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, attach to the Joshee's list, is clear to prove the evidence they have brought forward to rebut it. A bond dated December 1859 is produced, attested by Ruckma the date of death in the list is July 1859, so that if it could be proved that Ruckma attested this bond, the list would go for nothing; but the Court has no hesitation in stating that the bond is an impudent forgery and fabrication of evidence. The evidence of witness No. 10 completely broke down, and the statement he did make was clearly false from beginning to end. The other witness produced to prove the bond discreetly did not answer to his name. the bond, nor these two witnesses were included in the list of evidence given by these prisoners to the Magistrate, and this fact is sufficient in the absence of any evidence to show the after knowledge of the existence of the bond, to stamp with the greatest distrust, that "kabulayut" Harkoo declares he did not give, but he admits that he continued to cultivate the field to which it relates and that he has paid the assessment only for the years he has held the land, but nevertheless the "kubulayut" is a fabrication and Harkoo's marks made on it and attested is a forgery the fraudulent intention being to deceive the government of Holkar into the belief that the land had been regularly given up to one person and taken up by another. The Court has no evidence before it to prove that the prisoners committed the crimes for their own personal benefit, but at the same time the evidence proves a "fraudulent intention" within the meaning of Section XVII. Regulation XIV. of 1827. The object of the Razeenama and kabulayut is precisely to present what the prisoners have made namely a fictitious transfer of land. In this instance a dead man has transferred his field and the person to whom is made has (according to the village record in the kabalayut) accepted the transfer, whereas no such acceptance was made by him. The public is deeply interested in the manner in which these village deeds are executed, for they are accepted, in evidence and given weight to, in every civil suit in which their evidence may be of use. As government records they are considered free from the suspicion which attaches to deeds produced by parties themselves, and the transfer which the false Razeenama shows operates to deprive Ruckma's heirs of the enjoyment of his field which they had a right to. It is beyond the question to state, as the prisoner's vakeel has done, that Ruckma's heirs did not want the field Had they been asked they may have willingly parted with this portion of their inheritance, but as village officers the prisoners should have obtained their release in the regular way and not forged it.

The assessors have pronounced prisoners Apajee and Rowjee, not guilty and in this verdict the Court entirely concurs. From the Government records of the office of the first Assistant Collector exhibit No. 24, it is shown that it was owing to these two prisoners that the fraud came to light.

The Court coniders that it is satisfactorily proved that their countersignatures were obtained under compulsion by Rungho Atmaram witness No. 9, Holkur's karkoon and the Court has to perform a necessary duty when it declares that it does not believe this witness. statement to be contrary. Although the patel is the head of the village the Court is aware of itself that as regards the records &c., he is a mere cypher in the hands of the Kulkernee who, if it were required would obtain his countersignature to any document. In this instance the patels countersigned the Razeenama and the kabulayut, but under protest and compulsion, and the Court cannot see that they are more guilty than Rungho Atmaram himself, whose countersignature is to both these documents as well as theirs. It is not proved that either Abajee or Rowjee were present when the papers were written and witnessed by the other prisoners and the Court believes that the signatures were made as Abajee and Rowjee state after the papers were written and at the time of the Jumabundee.

The Court concurring with the assessors finds that Dajee Manajee, Narrayen Succaram, Hurree Manajee and Sitaram Dewkur are guilty of the offences specified in the charge namely that they have committed an offence punishable under section 17 clause III of Regulation 14 of 1827, and the Court directs that the said Dajee Manajee, Narrayen Succaram, Hurree Manajee and Sheetaram Dewkur suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

On the seventeenth instant Mr. Westropp with Mr. Pandoorung Vukeel appeared for the four prisoners. Mr. Westropp commented upon the evidence, stating that the evidence of the death of Ruckma was very weak, and not trustworthy. The learned counsel said that the whole of the prosecution showed on the face of it that it was got up from partisan feeling, and that neither the prosecutor now any of his witnesses assigned any motive for the fabrication of the documents. Mr. Westropp concluded by saying that the person who was to be profited by the transfer of the land was actually in the enjoyment of it for two or three years, and yet he had the boldness to say that he did not sign the kabulayut.

The Chief Justice and his colleagues after mature consideration of the evidence in the case and the arguments of the learned Counsel came to the conclusion that the documents were forged; but that there was no evidence to show that they were forged with the intent of applying the same to a fraudulent purpose and recorded the following Resolution:—

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court annuls the conviction and orders the prisoners to be discharged.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 18th June 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Waljee Carsondass and Ramdass Carsondass, trading under the name of Waljee Ramdass & Co. vs. Nandjee Purmanund.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of seventy-two rupees, three annas, nine pies, damages for the loss sustained by the alleged short delivery of two planks and ninety cocoanuts, being portion of certain cargo shipped by plaintiff's agent at Calicut, on board the Cotia *Salumutte*, engaged by plaintiff to convey the said cargo to Bombay, Rs. 55-8 together with a balance for money advanced and brokerage commission Rs. 16-11-9.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff in person.

Mr. Hormusjee said the defence was that the defendant had never agreed to take delivery of any cargo, through the Nacoda or Captain, and that his signature to the *sutmee*, or bill of landing, was a forgery. The plaintiff had agreed with his broker to ship certain goods, but no receipt for the goods had been passed, and it was only after the expiration of two years, when the Nacoda was not present in Bombay, that the plaintiff had commenced his action.

His Honor.—How can you prove, plaintiff, that this sutmee was signed by the Nacoda; it is no evidence against the defendant unless you can prove that it was signed by him.

The plaintiff said he could not prove it was signed at Calicut, but it was a practice amongst the mercantile classes for the Agent to take the Nacoda's signature, which was deemed all that was necessary to legalize a claim on the owners or charterers of the vessel conveying the goods. This signature had been admitted, plaintiff said, by the Nacoda to himself, and that the two planks, &c. were delivered short.

His Honor said it appeared that the transaction took place as long back as two years ago; he would like to know why the action had not been brought before, and why it was now brought in the absence of the Nacoda.

Plaintiff said he had been put off from time to time by the defendant.

His Honor.—You must prove that all goods stated to be short delivered, were shipped on your account, and were not delivered. You cannot prove that any more goods than you received were shipped on your account.

Plaintiff.—I only go by this signature.

His Honor.—That is nothing, unless you can prove it. I must non-suit you.

Non-suited accordingly.—Costs not certified.

Purshotum Cassinath vs. Rungoo Naiqueen.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of twenty-three rupees and twelve annas, being the balance of an account for groceries.

The defence was non-indebtedness, and that the defendant was not answerable for the debts incurred by those clients who came to her and who might have ordered goods of the plaintiff. It was admitted that she had sometimes conveyed an order by *hollowing out* to the plaintiff, the orders of some of her guests.

Plaintiff said that the account had been running on for four or five months. He resided in Punnuswady, where he kept a shop and sold groceries. Upon one occasion he had supplied the defendant with rice which she had called out for from the door of her house. She had not given written orders for the articles, as it was not usual to request such from their customers, which was likely to offend them, and particularly so, when they could not write, which was generally the case with the women, who did not receive the benefits of a liberal education.

Amongst the witnesses called to prove the liability of defendant, only one gave any evidence in support of the claim. He said he was a student of English and went to the school of the plaintiff's partner. While stopping in the shop of the plaintiff, he had heard the defendant tell the plaintiff to give her such and such things, and once she ordered some milk, which one Janoba received and drank.

The defendant said she did not get the things for herself. The milk, the only item proved to have been ordered by her, was for Janoba, and not for her. Janoba was a frequent visitor at her house, but had now unfortunately taken up his residence in a large house in the Jail road; if however he paid her, when he was permitted again to visit her, she would willingly pay the plaintiff.

His Honor said the plaintiff seemed to entertain a strange notion as to the liability of people for debt. He seemed to think that he could put down anything he liked to this woman, without any voucher to show she had ordered them. Although the defendant might have ordered some of the things, there was no proof that she did. If the plaintiff brought an action of this sort, it was indispensable that he came prepared to prove that every item he sued for had been supplied. There was great difficulty in proving claims such as the present, and tradespeople should be careful when they supplied such people, if they wished to recover their money. He therefore returned a verdict for the defendant.

MADRAS.

THE AHTOOR GHAT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Letter from J. B. Noston, Esq. to Colonel W. L. Birdwood, R.E., Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, dated Madras, 4th May 1863.

SIR,

1. The subject of the Ahtoor Ghat would have sometime since been brought before Government by myself and the Collector, until now the labour of death of Colonel Ouchterlony compels me to bring the matter forward without the weight of his professional opinion and authority.

2. On the 18th March last, Captain Gahagan addressed Colonel Ouchterlony by his letter No. 157, reporting on the condition of the Ahtoor Ghat. It is surmised that as Colonel Ouchterlony intended going over the line himself before returning to Madras, this letter may not have as yet found its way to your Office, and I therefore forward a copy (marked A) furnished by Captain Gahagan to Major Hunter.

3. From a perusal of this it will appear that the Railway Company has completed "a good 12-foot cart road" for one mile and a half from the Railway Station. The rest of the distance to the foot of the Ghat (one mile and two furlongs) was at the date of Captain Gahagan's letter untouched.

4. But as this has since been brought under the notice of Government, and the completion of this portion sanctioned, it may be assumed practically that as there are no Engineering difficulties

Professor Kingsley hangs a good natured likeness of the amiable man and excellent actor, Robert Keeley, painted for the Garrick Club, by H. O Neal (615), who has another and life-size picture of B. Bond Cabbell (294), with masonic insignia, very mysterious and symbolic but not pleasant for painting. Mr. H. Graves has painted nothing so good as in full length of "The Great Ritchee" (214), looking awful in his simple black dress, only broken by the red riband of the Bath. To keep Lord Stratford in countenance are two portraits of Lord Palmerston (besides the one in Phillips's picture of the House of Commons)—one (330) by W. T. Roden, for the Town-hall, Tiverton; another (612) by Mr. E. B. Morrice for the Town-hall of Dover, both fair likeness; but this latter not favoured by the Windsor uniform, that deplorable amalgamation of the footman's livery with the penny postman's.

Though the sculpture is better accommodated than in the days when it was consigned to the old cellarage of the Academy, the quality of the works does not seem to have improved with their arrangement and lighting; and we doubt if any great improvement in the effect of the show of sculpture will be made till the enlargement of the space at command of the Academy enables the Council to disperse the groups, statues, and busts through the rooms appropriated to pictures, and about the lobbies and staircases.

The most conspicuous among the statues of the year are three of the large subjects commissioned by the Corporation of London for the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion-house, two of them in marble—"Alfred," by E. B. Stephens, and "The Faithful Shepherdess," by Miss Durrant (the first lady whoever received a public commission of this character); the third, exhibited in the cast, "Alexander," from Dryden's Feast, by Mr. Sherwood Westmacott. We like the last figure best, and the subject is the best adapted for sculpture. But surely we should look for more animation in the action with which the young conqueror, fired by love and wine steps down, torch in hand, to fire the towers of Persepolis. Mr. Westmacott could hardly have transferred to his figure less of the fire which kindles the glorious ode which has supplied his subject. Miss Durrant's subject labours under the misfortune of not conveying any intelligible sentiment, or telling any recognizable story. Few will go to Beaumont and Fletcher's play to find the explanation of her action.

Here are casts of the four colossal figures—an "America" and an "Africa"—which, in bronze, form the supporters of the central statue in Mr. Durham's monument commemorative of the International Exhibition of 1851, the effect of which, however, cannot be appreciated except in the material chosen for execution of the design and in the combination as parts of the whole composition. There is a graceful sketch, by A. Munro of young Romilly ranging Harden Wood with his deerhound (1,036), and a composition of a girl and greyhound by Mr. Weekes (1,040) suggested by the "Dians, "and very free and life-like.

Among the portrait busts may be selected for its absence of conventionality and affectation, Mr. Woolner's cast from his marble of Archdeacon Hare, executed for Trinity College, Cambridge; and for its life, a terra-cotta by Mr. J. E. Boehm of Mr. John Howes (1,175); Mr. Noble's busts of Lord Elgin (1,059); James Hartley the Liverpool Dock engineer (1,057) and Mr. Weekes's "Sir Benjamin Brodie" (1,058), Marochetti's portrait of Dr. C. Marshall (1,029) Alfred Mellon (1,149), Lord Elcho (1,028) and T. Faed; A.R. A. (1,032) by E. G. Ewing; and a fine posthumous bust of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone (1,031), by Behnes. The Royal Family has contribute its due proportion of subjects to the sculptors. Prominent among the princely portraits is the colossal bust of the Prince of Wales by Mr.B. Wood, already favourably criticized in *The Times*—Mr. Wood's bust here is only the plaster. Mr Theed's Mr. Theed's sends an idealized portrait of the late Prince Consort, of heroic size, and Mrs. Thorneycroft (who divides with Miss Durrant the honours of her sex in sculpture) two charming busts of the Princess Alice and the Princess of Wales, which derive additional effect from their juxtaposition, as contrasted types of grace and womanly sweetness. Of the ideal busts the most striking are a Sir Lancelot and queen Guinevere by Mr. Fuller and a Sir Galahad by Mrs. D. O. Hill. But nothing in the sculpture-room struck us more for their ease and freshness and the life of the likenesses than Mr. J. E. Boehm's statuettes of Mr. and Mrs. Millais and Mr. J. Leech, and an anonymous gentleman in jockey costume—statuettes not surpassed by the best of the French works in this style for cleverness, fidelity to nature, and *esprit*. There is much cleverness and character in a sketch by Mr. J. E. Rodfern for a seated statue of the late Lord Macaulay, but of the ideal sculpture of more pretension, nothing in the room seems to us to deserve comparison with two figures by Mr. Leifchild, the Woman taken in Adultery (1,041), and a Mother of Moses (1,038). They alone, of the ideal sculpture here, recall to us the grace of line and tenderness of expression conveyed by action which give such a distinctive stamp to the works of Flaxman.

D'AUBIGNE'S REFORMATION IN EUROPE BEFORE THE TIME OF CALVIN

History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D., Author of the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century," &c. Vols. I. and II. Geneva and France. Longmans.

(From the Examiner, April 18.)

More than forty years ago, as he tells us in his preface to this first portion of a work issued simultaneously in both French and English, Dr. D'Aubigne was urged by Neander, the ecclesiastical historian, to undertake a *History of the Reformation of Calvin.* "The author answered that he desired first to describe that of Luther; but that he intended to sketch successively two pictures so similar and yet so different." The new work is the first continuation of that carefully studied and wisely written, of the *History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century*, long popular in Europe. Dr. D'Aubigne writes with thorough knowledge of his subject. He has read everything already published thereon, and has drawn from manuscript sources a great deal of fresh information. There will be many who would have preferred a shorter and more readable narrative than will be contained in the ten volumes, of about six hundred pages a piece, to which the work is likely to extend, and most Englishmen will find something to disagree with in the Doctor's highly Calvinistic tone. But, when all exceptions are taken, the great value of the book is undeniable.

The central thought of Luther's teaching was, that man is justified by spiritual faith alone. Calvin coming after him, taught before all things that faith, without works, is dead, that unless it produce the regeneration of the individual, the Church and the entire human race, even the stoutest faith is worthless. If, according to his expression, the Holy Spirit kindles the lamp of truth in man, it is to the end that the entire man be transformed. "In the kingdom of Christ," he says "it is only the new man who flourishes and has any vigour, and whom we ought to take into account." Hence sprang doctrines considerably at variance with what others hold to be the true spirit of Christianity, although by far the greater part of the variance is due rather to Calvin's followers, than to Calvin himself. But even out of the strictness of Calvin's principles came, Dr. D'Aubigne thinks, teaching that has conduced not a little to the establishment in modern times both of religious liberty and of political and social freedom.

"We might assign," writes Dr. D'Aubigne, "as a motto to the reformation accomplished by him, as well as to apostolical Christianity itself, these words of Jesus Christ, 'The truth shall make you free.' . . . To the church of Rome, powerful as a government, but otherwise enslaved and dead, he wished to oppose a regenerated Church whose members had found through faith the liberty of the children of God, and which should be not only a pillar of truth, but a principle of moral purification for all the human race. He conceived the bold design of forming for these modern times a society in which the individual liberty and equality of its members should be combined with adhesion to an immutable truth, because it came from God, and to a holy and strict but freely-accepted law. An energetic effort towards moral perfection was one of the devices written on his standard. Not only did he conceive the grand idea: he realised it. He gave movement and life to that enlightened and sanctified society which was the object of his noble desires. And now wherever Churches are founded on the twofold basis of truth and morality 'even should they be at the antipodes—we may affirm that Calvin's sublime idea is extended and carried out."

It is to trace the development of this idea that Dr. D'Aubigne's work is written. It is not a life of Calvin, but a history of a movement in which Calvin was the greatest worker. With the commencement of this movement, however, the Reformer had not much to do: he was, in fact, mainly led to share in it by the example of Reformers who preceded him. Therefore in the two volumes now before us, which are to be followed by introduction to the story to be told hereafter, he does not figure preeminently. Of the three sections into which the two volumes are divided, the first traces the history of Genevan independence, and the rise of the first Huguenots in Geneva between the years 1513 and 1526; the second sketches the progress of religious thought in France, and the early life of Calvin as a French Student, from 1525 to 1534; and the third resumes the story of "Evangelical beginnings" in Geneva, bringing it down to the middle of 1532.

Quite as interesting as any other part of the work, and specially attractive because in telling it Dr. D'Aubigne occupies ground almost untrodden hitherto, is the story of the Genevan struggle for independence during the early part of the sixteenth century. From the earliest times Geneva appears to have been possessed of special rights and privileges, freeing its citizens from feudal despotism; and throughout the middle ages these were maintained against the constant opposition, on the one hand, of the Counts of Geneva, and the Bishop-Princes to whom their claims was ceded in the twelfth century, and, on the other, of the Dukes of Savoy, to whom a free state so close to their territory was a grievous eyesore. In 1513, upon the death of the ruling Bishop, an organised plan of attack was begun by the union of Duke Charles of Savoy and Pope Leo the Tenth, who appointed to the episcopal office a vile follower of the Duke's Court, known as John, the Bastard of Savoy. To such a Bishop scandalous even in that day by reason of his dissolute life, and a mere tool in the hands of Charles, the Genevans objected; and it was out of the consequent strife that the Genevan Reformation sprang.

The immediate cause of all was a dish of stinking fish, prepared for the Bishop's dinner one day in 1517, and eaten by his attendants, one of whom is said to have died of the banquet. This death appears to have been accidental; but the Bishop imputed, or affected to suspect, a plot to poison him, and therefore ordered the seizure of a bold, plain-speaking member of the Council, named Pecolat, who could not possibly have had anything to do with the episcopal kitchen, but who had long sine given offence by his alternate ridicule and eloquent denunciation of episcopal vice. Therefore Pecolat was sent to prison. While there and in a weak moment he confessed some things implicating the friends with whom he had secretly associated in the cause of liberty; and to avoid the chance of committing himself again, he slit his tongue with a razor. Such an incident was likely to cause commotion in little Geneva. Appeal was made from the Bishop to his metropolitan, and on proof that the charge of poisoning was altogether frivolous, he was commanded to release the prisoner on pain of excommunication. Dumb Pecolat was set at liberty in 1518, and he found himself the hero of an angry company of patriots. The leading men among them were Bonivard the Prior of St. Victor, then a very young man, author of the 'Chronicles' which give the fullest information respecting all this portion of Genevan history, and Philip Berthelier, a man of rare courage, activity, and enthusiasm, full of love for liberty as shown in the republics of ancient times, and eager, in half-barbarous ways, to establish a like independence in his native city. In 1517 Berthelier had gone to Friburg to invite Swiss aid against the plots of the Duke and his servant, the Bishop-Prince. At his request a deputation of Friburgers went to Geneva to see with their own eyes the state of affairs, and their friendly speech strengthened the patriotism of the Genevans, while the report that they took back aroused the sympathy of the Friburgers. Out of that mission a new party was formed, having for its object the liberation of Geneva and its enrolment as a constituent of the Helvetic confederacy. It also gave origin to a new name, since famous. The Friburg envoys, calling themselves *Eidsegenossen* (that is, in their German speech, "confederates,") were welcomed by the Genevans as *Eidguenots, Eignots, Eygerenots*, and, oftenest of all, as *Huguenots*. Henceforth the term Huguenots, used by enemies as a term of reprosch, by friends as an honourable designation, was referred to the Genevan lovers of liberty, and, when the battle-ground was transferred from Geneva to France, and the strife became more religious than political, the name remained.

The Huguenot party soon became famous. For the bold language he had used at Friburg, Berthelier was brought to trial by the Bishop, but, after a year's attempts to find him guilty of some punishable offence, he had to be set free. His acquittal, and the increased earnestness with which he pleaded in the General Council, added to the zeal of the people. With the exception of one influential party to whom the name Mamelukes was given on the ground that "as the Mamelukes had denied Christ to follow Mahomet, so they denied liberty and the public cause to put themselves under a tyranny," the whole city was imbued with Huguenot principles. In the spring of 1519 it was publicly proposed, and joyfully agreed to, that a full alliance should be entered into with Friburg. "As for us, we will preserve the alliance to the last drop of our blood," exclaimed the honest deputies of the generous Friburgers, who knew that thus they were entering upon a desperate strife, which, however beneficial to the cause of liberty, could bring trouble, besides trouble to their own state. The faithful devotees of Friburgh," says Dr. D'Aubigne, "should be for ever inscribed as an example in the records of history. But it is not to the Swiss, as is commonly believed, that the Genevans substantially owe their independence, but to God, and to the strong will that God gave them."

Strength of will assuredly was needed to maintain the people of Geneva through the century of warfare on which they were entering. Finding them resolved to do what they had a perfect right to do—but what was quite opposed to his own plan of subjecting them to himself, Duke Charles of Savoy determined no longer to leave his cause in the hands of the Bishop, but to act for himself and to act without regard for any principles of justice or honesty. In March, 1519, he marched a little army of seven thousand soldiers to within a league of Geneva, and then sent to demand admittance for his troops, and a welcome for himself as sovereign lord of the town. The Genevans refused both requests. It was a bold thing to do, seeing that the whole city contained but ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, including women and children, and that there was no time to gain efficient help from the Swiss. The garrison, however, might have defended the gates long enough for some assistance to be obtained, had Charles promptly gained his point by fraud. Professing to give way to them, he ordered only to have the gates opened that he might pass through on his road to the country beyond; and to this the simple Genevans, despite the opposition of the leading Huguenots, consented. Of course the Savoyard army, having entered by one gate, refused to go out by the other. Within an hour, and without the loss of a drop of blood Geneva was an enslaved city.

Duke Charles lost no time in making the Genevans feel the burden of their slavery. "A true Don Quixote," says an earlier historian, "he showed the same pride as a conqueror loaded with glory who, at the cost of much blood and fatigue, had reduced a fortress after a long and dangerous siege." Unlike Don Quixote, however, he showed as much cruelty as pride. The history of the city during the next six years is rich in incidents of patriotic enterprise and Christian patience. The whole party of the Huguenots was harassed and restrained in all ways. The leading men were specially hunted down. Bonivard, fleeing for safety to a neighbouring convent, was betrayed and put in prison for two years. Berthelier, too much of a Cato to attempt an escape, "always booted," according to his friend's expression, "and ready to depart for the unknown shores of eternity," quietly continued his avocations until arrested on the charge of treason to the Duke. "Ask my Lord's pardon," said the rough executioner, tendering his noble, serious mien. "What *Lord's* ?" he asked. "My Lord Duke of Savoy's, your Prince and ours." "He is not my Prince," was the reply; "and if he were, I would not ask for pardon, since I have done no wrong. It is the wicked who should beg for pardon, not the good." "Then he will put you to death," said the guards. And he was put to death, after a mock trial, on the very day of his arrest.

Other men rose up as leaders of the people; the greatest of them, perhaps the noblest of all the Genevan patriots in this day of trouble, being Aime Levrier. By him the Huguenots were encouraged to maintain the cause they had begun. By him, too the doctrines lately promulgated by Luther were enforced with more clearness and fulness than had hitherto been shown in Geneva. A jurist, he knew exactly how far the people had a right to go in the assertion of their liberty, and his voice persuaded them to advance to the utmost lawful point, but no further. The Duke of Savoy, however cared nothing for right. Therefore, in March, 1524, Levrier was kidnapped, conveyed to the neighbouring tower of Bonne, tortured in the foolish hope of learning who were his accomplices—his only answer being, "There are no accomplices where there is no crime,"—and promptly murdered.

But the murder altogether failed in its purpose. Instead of cowing the Genevans into submission, it only strengthened them in their opposition to the tyranny that was growing more and more unbearable, and further aided their cause by arousing the sympathy of half Europe. A new leader, Besancon Hugues,—whose name may, possibly, have contributed to the establishment of the title of Huguenot,—immediately appeared. He was a young man not yet thirty-four, but so keen a diplomatist, so wise a politician, so zealous a patriot, withal of such physical power and such manly bearing, that he had absolute command over the people, and in a short space organised it into a more powerful body than had till now been seen. Charles, a bully with a full share of bullies, cowardice, lost heart at the new aspect of affairs. In December, 1525, he ran away from Geneva, leaving his demoralised army as an inefficient garrison, and leaving the Genevans to complete a victory almost as bloodless as that in which he himself had gloried six years before, but altogether different both in its character and in its effects. "This history is a marvellous one," says an old chronicler, writing early in the sixteenth century. "It is full of the special marks of the wise and merciful Providence of God, who has guided, up to this present hour, this ship of His miracles through an infinity of shoals. The more thoroughly we contemplate human action, so much the deeper appear the counsels of God."

Henceforth, for a time, there was straight and even sailing for the ship of miracles. The Genevans completed the alliance with the Swiss which had been arranged long before, but which, while the ducal army was strong, could not be put in force. They issued decrees overturning all Charles's decrees against liberty. They proclaimed a general indulgence and concord, and, forgetting minor differences, agreed to work in harmony. They ordered a solemn service in honour of Berthelier, Levrier, and all other others who had died for the republic. Having shaken off the political tyranny of Savoy, they proceeded to shake off the priestly tyranny of Rome. Had there been no spirit of reformation among them, they could hardly have preserved adherence to the ancient Church, at a time when its leaders were in league with their political enemies to overthrow their freedom. But in fighting for liberty of person they could not help also contending for liberty of thought. Many influences contributed to the same result. Their own leaders were strongly disposed to a reformed faith, and when Thomas ab Hofen, the friend of Zwingle, came to reside in the city, he found many eager listeners to the doctrines he was eager to proclaim. He died in June, 1527, but his work survived. In December, 1527, a Papal Bull was issued, excommunicating the whole city on account of its heresies. In January, 1528, the citizens prepared, in imitation of the religious masquerades of the Church, a funeral procession of Popery, ending with its burial to the singing of *De Profundis*. This was a jest, but the jest was very significant. Every day there was a strengthening of the reform movement, and each day Geneva went further and further away from Rome. In future volumes Dr. D'Aubigne will have to tell how the separation was completed; in those before us he shows how it was begun and made necessary. "The servants of God," as he says, "whether natives of Geneva or refugees, were to be standard-bearers upon earth; and, grasping the banner of the Gospel with a firm hand as they were to be called, perhaps more than others, to hold, it into many countries."

We have noticed only briefly Dr. D'Aubigne's history of the early fight for liberty in Geneva. We may not follow him through his spirited account of the progress of Protestant thought in France. In nearly six hundred pages he sketches the religious history, and to much of the political and social history directly bearing upon it of this period, beginning with the bold action of Margaret of Angoulême, eager to bridge over the differences between Protestants and Catholics, and to renovate the Church of Rome after the ideal adopted by Sir Thomas More and many others in England, until the anger shown towards her spoken and written opinions, her 'Mirror of the Sinful Soul,' and her 'Tales,' convinced her that no union was possible; and ending with the conferences between Francis the First and the German Reformers on the one side, and the alarm of the Sorbonne and the staunch Catholic party on the other, which gave occasion for the public appearance of Calvin, at the time only five-and-twenty years of age, as the leader of a new Reformation. Of Calvin's youthful history an interesting account is given by Dr. D'Aubigné; but of this we defer speaking until the appearance of the two other volumes, in which he will be the principal hero, and which illustrate a great portion of his public life, that are promised for the autumn of the present year.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER AND ITS PROPOSED IMITATIONS IN ENGLAND.

(From the Economist, May 9.)

Most observers of the money market would have predicted that the first period of cheap money after the permission of the foundation of Companies with limited liability, would be fruitful in new Companies with liability so limited. The new law could only bear fruit in an easy money market, and in such a market it was sure to bear fruit. But few would have predicted that a Company would have been started by some of the first houses of England in professed amity to the French Credit Mobilier and with kindred objects, and that other imitations and approximations to it would be put forward under inferior but still very respectable auspices. The Credit Mobilier has had a great influence in Paris, and there are many imitations of its elsewhere on the Continent as there are of everything French, but there has always been a suspicion of it here. Was that old suspicion wise and reasonable, or are the new imitations safe and prudent?

Nothing could be more absurd or pompous, or more offensive to the English taste, than the pretences with which the Credit Mobilier was founded. It was to "regenerate industry," to consolidate the stock of different undertakings," to diffuse in some original manner a vague but great beneficence through the commercial world. As an incidental effort, it was to emit bills at a short date which should form a new sort of currency. English merchants do not like such advertisements. They are suspicious, and justly suspicious, of novelties in money matters; they are not favourable to new paper currencies; they hate vague eloquence when there should be precise figures. As the Credit Mobilier was originally put forward, it may be safely said that scarcely any one in the sound and more characteristic part of the London money market would attend to it.

But we have now had ten years' experience of the Credit Mobilier. Its programme was issued in November, 1852, and we can judge of it now, not from vague sentences, but from facts that, in comparison, are reliable and definite. It is, in fact, nothing more than a wholesale dealer in stocks and shares. A new loan is wanted by a Government, or a new issue of shares by a Railway, or a new Company is to be launched, the Credit Mobilier takes a "large line," and calculates that gradually it may succeed in disposing of the shares it has thus bought wholesale, to the public in the retail way. It charges highly for the facility thus given to those who want money, and by charging highly it gains greatly. Such is the usual and principal business of the Credit Mobilier as it has in fact worked, and to which all others are subsidiary.

This is a very different operation from "regenerating industry," or any of the mystic though beneficial acts which it was said to contemplate at first. It competes with Messrs. Rothschild in their special business, in which there is much opportunity for profit, and little food for eloquence. Accordingly it has been now joined by men like Michel Chevalier, who have a European reputation, and who quite understand that all good business is prosaic, and that all pecuniary writing should be simple and intelligible.

It is perhaps, consistent with the more definite and prosaic character of the Credit Mobilier that, though it has increased in reputation, it does not increase in means. For the original purposes which were advertised no money would have been sufficient, and the description of them was too vague to enable any one to say with certainty what sort of money might be safely employed in them. But now it has undertaken a special business, which can only be safely carried on with money over which it has a special control; and as that control is limited, its means are limited and do not increase. Thus, on the 31st December, 1855, its liabilities were—

	£
Capital	2,400,000
Deposits, Current account	4,127,172
Bills payable and sundries	34,576
Reserve fund	67,844
Total amount of profit realised during the year 1855, after carrying a sufficient sum to the reserve fund	1,073,116
	7,702,708

They now are—

	£
Capital	2,400,000
Accounts current and divers credits	4,072,475
Bills payable	672,972
Reserve	80,000
Balance of Profit and loss account realised	742,384
Balance of profit and loss to be received	567,989
	8,535,820

showing that, though there is a slight increase in minor items, the money on deposit with the Credit Mobilier has actually declined in seven years, which have been years of unprecedented prosperity for France, and during which our English Joint Stock Banks have increased with marvellous rapidity. It is no discredit to the Credit Mobilier that it has not increased: it is a consequence of its nature, but undeniably it marks more than anything else the exceptional peculiarity of its inherent constitution.

According to the report, which will be found at length in our Supplement, the Credit Mobilier has invested its money thus:—

	£
Stock, shares, and bonds	5,916,004
Bills to be received	475,489
Continuations of stock from account to account	699,120
Advances to different companies	697,678
The Company's hotel and furniture	57,984
Cash in the coffers or at the Banks and dividends to be received	689,545
	8,535,820

And has earned the following profits:—

	£
The rough amount of the amount which had been realised and cashed in the course of the year, independently of the deeds, &c., in hand, amounts, after deducting compensation for interest received and paid, to	910,541
From which has been deducted;—	
1st. For the general expenses of the year	228,096
2nd. From the amount of all losses incurred, or presumed as such, on the whole of our accounts, including several importance deductions in the valuation of various parts of our assets	140,060
	168,156

There remains a profit net of..... 742,385

which is about 30 per cent. on its capital, though they do not divide so much.

A business of this character has rules of its own, and within those rules is legitimate, and may be prosperous. The most important of such rules are these.

First, that the money which is invested in the business should not be money held at call on demand, or for short terms of any sort or kind. Money held on demand or for brief periods should only be invested in securities which can be realised in brief periods. The best of all these is the discount of bills. If a bill-broker finds that his means are likely to diminish, he need not do anything—he need only abstain from action. If he does not discount the bills in his bill-case will run off day by day, and money will pour in upon him. His trade is the perfection of a trade for money at short dates, for he with ease restricts his business, and that simple method suffices to bring him cash. But the position of the Credit Mobilier is utterly the reverse. By their report they have patronised such undertakings as Andalusian Railways, a provisional Mexican line of steamers, a *Rue Imperiale* at Marseilles, which are all, we do not doubt, beneficial in some ways and to some places. But the shares in such enterprises would not be realisable with rapidity at any time, and would not be realisable in a panic at all. Miscellaneous shares are not a banking investment: they are only suitable for money which either belongs to the investors, or is lent to them for very long period. The 4,000,000*l.* deposits of the Credit Mobilier are, we are informed, left with them on reliable terms, and it is said the English imitation or adaptation of it is to work with its own capital only, and not to take deposits at all.

Secondly. As an almost universal rule, there must be no speculation at a "high price." The position of the Company for the most part is that of a temporary intermediary between the general public and the founders of the undertaking, and it is excited by public feeling to go beyond public feeling, if when there is a great mass of shares at high prices it subscribes for many shares at yet higher prices, loss is certain. Each kind of security soon settles into its appropriate price. The momentary price is casual, but the average price is reasonable. The whole profit of such a Company with respect to new loans and new undertakings depend on the price at which it subscribes being less than what we may call the consuming price, at which they will be taken gradually, and in the end, as a whole, by the public at large. If there be many Companies, or much competition of any sort in such a business, there is a risk of loss. Good scrip, which the public seems very anxious for, may be taken at prices yet higher than the public will give.

Thirdly. There is great danger that in such a business too high a dividend may be easily declared. If we take the cost price of shares and stock and the actual price, there will in sanguine times be a great profit, while in declining times there will be a corresponding loss. The mere momentary rise in the price of shares is no guide. At first, we believe, the Credit Mobilier regarded it as a criterion, but now they have ceased to regard it. We would venture to lay down as a rule that no share unsold should ever be estimated at *more* than cost price, and that the only credit to profit and loss should be actual realised profits. If, however, there should be a likelihood that the price at which the shares will be sold will be *less* than the cost price, there should be a debit to profit and loss. Actual gains should be the source of dividend, but we should not divide all of them. We may and should anticipate future losses, but never future profits.

It is not a principle, but is a *fact*, that the whole prosperity of such a Company as the proposed copies of the Credit Mobilier depends upon its *management*. It would be childish to debate on this. What to buy and when to buy, —what to sell and when to sell,—are, in such a business, matters of pressing difficulty and delicate exactness, and we do not envy those who have to solve them. We hope that there will be no attempt to delegate the *real* management to a single so-called manager. If great firms connect great names with a great undertaking, their repute will suffer if they do not themselves see that it is sound. A small committee of highly-remunerated Directors is the only mode of managing such a Company; but there remains the doubt whether, considering how rare great business talents are, and how highly they remunerate themselves, such a Board would not cost more than the Company could afford to pay. A single aristocratic manager might be a successful experiment, but might also be a costly one.

But no care, and no management, and no prestige of names, can make a Credit Mobilier of London equal to the Credit Mobilier of Paris. It may be useful to it as a semi-representative; it may in some degree and sometimes help it, as Messrs. Rothschild, of London, help Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris; but it can never be equal in monetary importance. The Paris market is in comparison small; the London market is in very large. The 8,000,000*l.* which the Credit Mobilier wields there would be nothing in comparison with the aggregate funds of our Joint Stock Banks here. The whole banking and borrowing system is developed in England to an extent and with delicate minuteness which no other country can equal. There is less call here than elsewhere for new "developments" of credit, for there are already more developments than elsewhere. The code of commercial morality too is different: the notion of "rigging the market" is unpopular here, but it might be considered as a "support" of friends or "industry" in Paris. Those concerned in the matter must weigh these considerations. All that others should say is, that there is no objection of principle to a wholesale dealing in loans and shares; on the contrary, that such a business is in conformity with principle, and, if well managed, will be prosperous; but those who undertake it must not forget that in such an enterprise it is easy to fail and difficult to succeed.

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J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
" 3, Fine Bordeaux, ditto, ditto	16	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	" "
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rumpart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French.
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Reinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Boychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Gortissos.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co,
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE, at a reduced price, in order to close consignment, a few Cases of Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co.'s Superior PALE SHERRY, at Rs. 18 per dozen. Apply to GEO. POULLEFEN & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale Rich.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
OLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
8, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Claret, which they have had ready to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	" " 24
Brown do.		
Yellow do.		" " 22
MADEIRA, very old		" " 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	" " 20
Do. Do.	Pints	" " 12
Red Seal	Quarts	" " 14
Do. Do.	Pints	" " 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margux		" " 34
Leoville		" " 22
St. Julien		" " 22
Medoc		" " 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts " " 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints " " 24
Do.	J. C. Morisset	Quarts " " 36
Do.	Do. do.	Pints " " 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	" " 38
MOSELLE do	do.	
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		" " 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		" " 18
CURACOA		" " 42
MARASCHINO		" " 42
CHERRY BRANDY		" " 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		" "
Do.	Jules Robin (30 year old)	" " 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	" " 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	" "
Do.	Hollands, in cases	" "
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	" " 21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.		
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	2 "
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			1 "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Camp bell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, " ditto ditto 3 "
Brandy, " ditto ditto 1 "
Old Tom, ditto ditto 1 "
Whiskey, ditto ditto 1 "
W. NIOOL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmoneies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—
Gentlemen's Ladies' and Children's Goloshes of all sizes, white Blankets of assorted sizes, Railway Wrappers, Carpet and Leather Bags, colored Flannels, Ladies colored Petticoats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Palatot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Cagnadi, Spun and White Muslins, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery Cotton and Quilts, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Beads, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchief, Rich Tyrian Muslin, Striped, Checked and White Twill Serpent Ties, Wax Cord Collars, Hats for Girls of Denmark Satin, Lemonlapon, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Chimmies and Cotton Drawers, Fine Striped Flannel Waistcoat Pieces, Black Cloth, Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Beads, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Gloves, &c. &c.

Auction Announcements.

DUNSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., the valuable Landed Property "Rosaville Cottage" near the Railroad between Khandalla and Lanowlee. The same consists of Bungalows, Out-Houses, and extensive land; the out-garden is well stocked with shrubs and plants, and there is a well of good water close by.
The above is the property of J. S. TATE, Esq, Civil Engineer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A Gold Hunting Watch by "W. Harrison." Price Rs. 200.
A Silver Hunting Watch by "A. B. Savory and Son." Price Rs. 85, with Gold Curb Chain.
A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.
A few dozens of White and Coloured Gentlemen's Shirts.
A quantity best Stewart's English bottled Sherry.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th June 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The property of the late Captain H. H. MILLOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Hodds, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards.
A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.
GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 23th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, one case containing Fancy Japanned Match and Wafer Boxes, 1 case Letter Balances, one case containing Wafer Seals with Ivory Handles and fancy bronzed Letter Clips of sizes, 4 dozens Black Leather, and Blotting Books.
50 Dozens Patent Pencil Sharpners.
2 Do. Fancy Glass Paper Weights.
25 Do. Single and Double-blade Penknives.
2 Do. Cash Boxes of sizes.
1 Do. Letter Boxes.
4 Do. Pocket Books of sizes.
12 Do. Propelling Pencils.
1 Gross Elastic Bands, and Sundry other Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N.B.—Messrs.